CONFIDENTIAL. No. 18 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 7th May 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Manipur.

The *Hindústán* (Kálakánkar), of the 2nd and 5th May, says that Manipur was occupied by British troops on the 27th April without opposition, the Yuwaraj and the Sainapati having previously fled away. The war, which was expected to extend over two months, did not last more than two weeks. The Anglo-Indian newspapers advise Government to inflict exemplary punishment on the Manipuris; but already more than 600 Manipuris must have been killed in return for the six European officers murdered by them. The quarrel of Government is with the heir-apparent, the Commander-in-Chief, and their associates, who were implicated in the massacre of the Europeans, and not with the people. As the former have escaped, efforts should be made to capture and punish them: they are really entitled to no sympathy. But it would be the height of injustice to kill innocent persons who had no hand in the massacre. The *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and other Anglo-Indian newspapers recommend the annexation of Manipur; but such a measure would neither be justifiable nor politic; that State has always been loyal and grateful to Government, as has been acknowledged even by the *Pioneer*. The Foreign

Office itself is chiefly to blame for the occurrence of the imbroglio. Government did not assist the ex-Mahárája in regaining possession of the throne, and even sent Mr. Quinton to Manipur to seize the Sainapati in a cowardly manner by deceit. The Sainapati and the Yuwaraj were perfectly justified in arresting Mr. Quinton and other European officers, but they ought not to have murdered them. If they have been guilty of a misdeed, they should be punished for it by all means. But the inhabitants of the State should not be deprived of their freedom on account of their misconduct. The ex-Mahárája had better be reinstated and restored to power.

Circulation, 425 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 30th April, represents Her Britannic Majesty as entering Manipur and killing the Manipuris to avenge the murder of European officers.

Alleged abuse of native officials who were with Mr. Quinton at Manipur by the *Lucknow Express*.

The same paper complains that the *Express*, the English newspaper of the Oudh talúqdárs, says that the native officials who were with Mr. Quinton at Manipur were privy to the intention of Manipuris to attack and kill the European officers, but that they gave no previous warning. The charge is a very serious one, and calculated to embitter the hearts of the Europeans towards natives at such a time of national excitement, and to raise suspicions in the minds of the former with reference to the loyalty of the latter; but it is entirely false and malicious: the circumstances under which the catastrophe occurred have fully transpired, and do not support in the least the wicked story invented by the *Express*. The Manipur massacres were the necessary results of the unwise policy of the Foreign Office and the objectionable proceedings of Mr. Quinton and his associates. Colonel Skene paid repeated visits to the palace and insisted on the Sainapati attending the darbár, but did not know what military preparations were being made in the palace. How, possibly, could the native officials, who were never taken into confidence by the European officers, know the intentions of the Manipuris? A bad workman quarrels with his tools: so the *Express* unjustly endeavours to shift the blame for the

imbroglio from the Government to the native officials. Nothing could be more ungrateful than the conduct of the Editor of the *Express*, who bites the very hand that feeds him. If the taluqdárs have the least sense of national feeling in them, at least they should rebuke him and warn him against vilifying their countrymen in this way in future.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Murder of General Azim-ud-din Khan, Rámpur.

The *Hindústání* (Lucknow), of the 29th April, says that if General Azim-ud-din Khan was really such an able and successful administrator as he has been represented to be, the question is why the inhabitants of Rámpur have murdered him instead of being grateful to him. The reforms introduced by him have been very highly spoken of, but they are really deserving of no great praise. The Prime Minister of a State, who allows the Foreign Office to interfere with the affairs of the State to an undue extent, always incurs the displeasure of the people, though he may succeed in gaining the good will of the Foreign Office. General Azim-ud-din Khan made over one crore of rupees to the Government of India, thus sowing the first seed of discontent. The measure was not a wise one. The money could be better devoted to the construction of the railway to Rámpur for which he has given a contract to a firm, to the improvement of agriculture, or some other useful purpose. Another cause of dissatisfaction among the Musalmáns was the establishment of the Excise Department. There was not a single liquor shop in Nawáb Kalb Ali Khan's time; but there are now several hundreds of such shops. Again, the expenditure is alleged to have been nearly doubled by the General; but it is not evident how far the increase has been beneficial to the inhabitants of the State. His treatment of the relatives of the Nawáb was characterized by undue severity, and was productive of great dissatisfaction among them. It must, however, be said to his credit that he put a stop to the system of compulsory labour which had long existed. Sir Auckland Colvin would commit a serious mistake if His Honor appointed a European Prime Minister. Maulvi Ikramullah Khan, who has been highly praised for his ability, had

better be tried, Government carefully refraining from unnecessary interference. General Azim-ud-din Khan's unpopularity in the State was chiefly due to unnecessary Government interference which created the belief that he was a mere tool in the hands of Government.

Circulation, 219 copies.

Discontent produced at Rámpur by the alleged high-handed proceedings of Mr. Wright, Engineer, and Tahawar Ali, late Police Superintendent.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, says that the demolition of thousands of houses at Rámpur on account of the construction of new roads created deep and widespread discontent. The proposal to build a new palace was abandoned, and the construction of the dykes to save the city from the river floods was completed long ago; but the services of Mr. Wright, the Engineer, were still not dispensed with, even though questions were asked in Parliament condemning his appointment. In order to justify his existence he built a stable, a *sarái*, a gate, and other such works and constructed roads, destroying a large number of houses. Mr. Wright cannot be removed from Rámpur a day too soon. The high-handed proceedings of Tahawar Ali, late Police Superintendent, were another cause of popular dissatisfaction. He was formerly employed in the police force in Benares, but was dismissed. It is well that he has lately been removed from his post at Rámpur. A better man should be appointed in his place.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Benares riots.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 29th April, says that the high-handed and illegal manner in which the suspected rioters are being dealt with at Benares will bring Sir Auckland Colvin's administration into great disrepute. Arrests have been made without warrants, the prisoners' friends are not allowed to see them, they are tried in the absence of their counsels, &c. Two prisoners are said to have died in the jail, but it is difficult to find out the cause of their deaths. The *Pioneer* in a leader refers to some of the lessons which the Benares riots have taught. The conclusions drawn by it are correct, though in a different sense. Undoubtedly the Brahmans still possess great influence, but the riots at Benares were not committed by them. Times have changed and fanaticism is now to be found among

the lower, and not among the higher, classes as before. The people cannot tolerate any interference with their religious or social matters. It is well that the Age of Consent Act will chefly affect only the Bengalis, otherwise serious consequences would follow. The *Pioneer* is right in thinking that the gentlemen who frequently visit European officers are not the natural leaders of the people; only those men who are desirous of obtaining any titles or getting their sons or nephews appointed Tahsíldárs or Deputy Collectors, or have other private ends to serve, call upon European officers. No man who has any sense of self-respect would like to undergo the humiliation which a visit to a European officer involves. A visitor has to stand under some tree in the officer's compound till such time that the latter is pleased to call him. Respectable men will not deign to pay visits to officers until the latter are prepared to receive them on terms of equality and friendship. The *Pioneer* says that the Members of the Municipal Boards are expected to keep Government informed of the thoughts and feelings of the people. It is true that Lord Ripon had such an object in view in establishing the boards; but the District Officers hold different views. They carry out their most foolish proposals with the aid of subservient members, and subsequently throw all blame on the latter if any difficulties arise. The Municipal Boards cannot be really useful until they are composed of proper men and are given full liberty. To accuse natives of unfitness to appreciate the new water-supply schemes or other such improvements is nothing less than a libel. Men are still alive who saw Lucknow in its more palmy days under native rule. They will bear testimony to the fondness of natives for personal comforts. Wheat sold at 32 seers the rupee at that time, and men being in a prosperous condition were anxious to promote their ease and comfort. Now that wheat is 10 seers the rupee, and the people live from hand to mouth, they can hardly think of comforts. A Deputy Commissioner, whose pay is Rs. 2,200 a month, need not care for high prices; but the case of men who have small incomes is different. Water-supply schemes, railways, telegraphs, and other such modern improvements are good things, and have proved beneficial to the country to some extent; but the 70

millions of men who have been reduced to poverty under British rule, and cannot afford to have even one full meal every day, may naturally be expected to think differently of those improvements and to be ready to destroy them at the first opportunity. The *Pioneer* says that, in order to continue to possess the confidence of the people, Government should suspend the introduction of water-supply schemes. But this will not be enough. Effectual measures should also be adopted to ameliorate the condition of the people. The residents of Benares should be glad that all India sympathizes with them, and condemns Sir Auckland Colvin's policy. The *Statesman* says that looking at the treatment which the Hindus have been receiving for some time past, the Benares riots ought to be no matter for surprise: and the *Indian Daily News* considers the riots the necessary result of the contempt with which Sir Auckland Colvin treated the repeated appeals of the Benares people. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Inspector-General of Police has suggested that a few men should be punished, and that the bad characters who have been punished on previous occasions should be required to furnish securities, the others being released. The suggestion is a very reasonable one, and if carried out, will tend to allay popular excitement. The recent decision, too, of the Municipal Board regarding the temple is not a satisfactory one. The temple had better be left intact.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The same.

The *Hindústán* (Kálakánkar), of the 28th April, disapproves of the resolution passed by the Benares Municipal Board on the 19th idem regarding the Bhadaini temple, and thinks that the building should not be at all interfered with. An amendment to the resolution was moved at the meeting and was supported by eight members, though it was rejected by a majority of six votes. The amendment clearly shows that the resolution does not command the approval of all respectable persons at Benares, though men do not consider it advisable to make a public protest in the present state of excitement. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin will not confirm the resolution and order the Board to leave the temple intact. Some years ago the land on which a Hindu temple is situated near

the railway station at Allahabad was acquired by the Railway authorities under the Land Acquisition Act on payment of Rs. 800 to the priests of the temple. When the Railway authorities desired to demolish the temple, the Hindus of Allahabad appealed to Government, which forbade them to interfere with the temple, and ordered them to allow Hindus free access to it for worship. The case of the Benares temple is exactly the same. In conclusion the *Hindústán* urges that Government should direct the Local authorities at Benares to deal with the accused with great care and caution in order that innocent persons might not be unjustly convicted and punished.

The *Káyasth Shubha Chintak*, Bareilly, of the 27th April, is of opinion that the Municipal Commissioners and not Government are entirely to blame. In order to curry favour with the District authorities the native members of Municipal Boards make most unjustifiable proposals, which they think will commend themselves to the authorities. Such members are really enemies to Government. The *Káyasth Shubha Chintak* refers to the interference of the Benares Municipal Board with the Bhadaini temple, to the rejection by Government of the appeal of the Benares people, and to the riots which occurred in consequence.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The same.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 27th April, considers the Benares Municipal Board entirely responsible for the riots, and complains that native members in every town, being animated by an inordinate desire to please the District Officers from selfish motives, not only readily support all motions made by those officers, but also themselves make mischievous proposals which are likely to meet with their approval. The Benares Board spared Bábu Sita Ram's house, but decided to demolish the temple. Rája Shiva Prasad saw no objection to the removal of the idol in the temple from one place to another!

Circulation, 300 copies.

The same.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, says that the Municipal Board of Benares is chiefly responsible for the late riots. With

Circulation, 219 copies.

The same.

a view to restore public confidence in the proceedings of the Board, it has been alleged that the Board contains members like Rája Shiva Prasad and Rája Shambhu Narayan Singh; but the public knows very well what kind of man Rája Shiva Prasad is. The rioters are to blame for the riots, but still more is the Board to blame for the outrage committed by it on a sacred building. The interference of the temple with the water-works could not justify its demolition. Any man who holds his religion in esteem would put up with any amount of inconvenience to which he might be exposed in obtaining water, rather than consent to his sacred building being destroyed. The District Magistrate, the Engineer, and the Municipal Board are all equally to blame with the rioters. It is true that the rioters had a quarrel only with the municipality, and ought not to have plundered the railway station and the Telegraph Office; but the mob, in a state of religious frenzy, cannot be expected to exercise any great discretion. Evidently, the Board, which destroyed the steps and forbade the Hindus to visit the temple for worship, was guilty of an interference with their religion. The Municipal Commissioners do not appear to have fully realized the gravity of the situation. If Municipal Boards could prevent people from going to their religious buildings simply on the ground that the roads to those buildings lie on municipal land, there would be an end to all worship. The discontent created by the temple dispute was greatly increased by the scarcity of grain and the enhancement of municipal taxation. The people were by no means justified in taking the law into their own hands; but there are extenuating circumstances which mitigate their offence; their appeals to the Local authorities were ignored, and the Lieutenant-Governor refused to receive a deputation from them. The rioters should be leniently dealt with, and a conciliatory policy should be adopted.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Prayág Sámáchár* (Allahabad), of the 30th April, states that the rumour regarding the general release of the men arrested in connection with the riots at Benares is unfounded. Only those men who could manage to gain the good will of the police have been released. The

Arrests made in connection with the riots at Benares.

riots are said to have afforded the police a golden opportunity for making money. No less than one thousand men are still rotting in the *hawaldt*, of whom a large proportion are quite innocent. The new District Magistrate should give attention to these matters.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Resolution of Parliament regarding the discontinuance of opium trade.

The *Sabodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 29th April, adverting to the resolution of Parliament regarding the discontinuance of opium trade, observes that the country has already been reduced to great poverty, and that the sudden stoppage of the cultivation of poppy would make its condition still worse. The measure would press severely on poppy cultivators, and also involve a loss of about six crores of rupees of public revenue which Government would find it difficult to make good by other taxation. If the British Government does not approve of the opium trade, and thinks that a Christian Government is not justified in carrying on such a trade, it had better contribute a sum equal to the opium revenue from the Imperial revenues to the Indian treasury. The use of opium is no doubt injurious to health; but those men who have long been accustomed to it cannot easily abandon it. The British Government is so anxious to suppress the use of opium: but why does it not check the use of spirituous liquor? The fact is that it is very careful to protect the interests of English traders.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Mr. Wright, late District Magistrate, and Mr. Bird, present District Magistrate, Cawnpore.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st May, expresses satisfaction that at last Cawnpore has got rid of Mr. Wright, and complains that both he and the subordinate officials in his time greatly oppressed the people. A Tahsíldár in the interior of the district fined a poor peasant Rs. 50 simply because some rubbish was found lying at his door. This was not an isolated case of its kind; but heavy fines were also inflicted by other Tahsíldárs in similar cases. Mr. Bird, the new District Magistrate, has ordered Tahsíldárs to submit a statement of all such cases which have occurred during the last quarter.

Moreover, he has told Tahsíldárs that persons who offend against the sanitary rules should be first let off with a warning, and that if the offence be repeated a prosecution should be instituted against the offender with his special permission. If he checks the high-handedness of subordinate officials and continues to show such sympathy with the people, he will place them under a deep debt of gratitude. He has enquired into the damage done to crops by the fall of hail, and it is to be hoped that he will forward a report to Government on the subject recommending suspensions and remissions of the revenue instalment.

Circulation, 94 copies.

Almora Municipal Board and a Hindu temple.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 4th May, complains that all the filth and dirty water of the Almora Municipality are collected, under the orders of the Municipal Board, in holes at Lakshmeshwar, where an old Hindu temple, a *dharamsála*, a water-tank, and a sacred *pipal* tree are situated, to the great annoyance of the Hindus.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Municipal addresses presented to the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for April, regrets to say that the addresses presented by the Municipal Boards to the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor are generally worse than useless, inasmuch as they are only filled with false and exaggerated praises of His Excellency or His Honor, as the case may be, and of British administration, as they are drawn up by the Collectors or Commissioners, or at least in consultation with them: they really represent the thoughts of those officers. But these addresses should be true expressions of the thoughts and wants of the people, and with this view Government should forbid subordinate officers to have anything to do with the preparation of addresses, and no address which contains nothing more than expressions of false flattery or praise should be accepted. At the pumping station at Allahabad figures of men and beasts have been made, and therefore both Hindus and Musalmáns object to use water provided by the water-works. The Municipal Board should have made a reference to this objection in its address to the Viceroy at the time of the opening of the water-works.

Case of Siddhu and Buddhu, Allahabad.

The same paper, in an article headed "punishment first and trial afterwards," refers to the cases of Siddhu and Buddhu (see page 251 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 7th April 1891), and observes that Siddhu was re-arrested, and after a nominal trial by Sardár Ganpat Rae, Deputy Collector, was sentenced to whipping, which he had already received. Buddhu was not considered by the doctor strong enough to undergo whipping, and therefore he was again sentenced to a few days' imprisonment. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than such a mode of administration of justice.

Alleged objectionable proceedings of a native officer at Allahabad.

The same paper complains that, on the 28th April, a native official at Allahabad wrote out the judgment in a case and put it into his box before the examination of witnesses had been finished. As soon as the examination was over the judgment was taken out of the box and delivered. Such proceedings are calculated to bring the courts of justice into disrepute.

Circulation, 219 copies.

Offences against municipal bye-laws, Lucknow.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, says that when an offence is committed within the limits of the Lucknow Municipality against a municipal bye-law, the police make a report to the Municipal Secretary, who affixes an eight-anna court-fee stamp to the report, and then sends it to the Magistrate, who makes it over to the bench of Honorary Magistrates for disposal. The bench fines the accused, and also orders him to pay the costs. In many cases the accused are fined only one or two annas; but they have to pay at least eight annas on account of costs! The payment of costs presses hard on poor people. The municipality being a semi-official Department, the Municipal Board should apply to Government for the remission of court-fee in such cases. The levy of court-fee from cultivators who hold nazúl lands is equally objectionable, the relation between Government and such cultivators being the same as between a landowner and his tenants. Nothing could be more unjust than that a cultivator, who holds nazúl land, should be required to pay a court-fee of eight annas whenever he desires to say anything to the Collector.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Poorer classes in India.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th April, urges that the Government of India should pass some Acts with a view to check the growing poverty of the country and save the poorer classes from starvation. Such Acts are more necessary than the Age of Consent Act. Thousands of men are obliged to beg alms from door to door owing to want of employment. Government had better establish factories and workshops to provide labour for strong and able-bodied men who suffer from want of employment, and poor-houses for the support of old and weak persons who are physically unfit to do any kind of work. The Sultan of Turkey feeds three or four thousand poor men every day before he takes his breakfast; but the *Nasím-i-Agra* is afraid that perhaps the Viceroy of India, far from feeding the poor, does not even know in what parts of the country there is need for relief to the poorer classes.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of India.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd May, regrets to say that the country has already been ruined by droughts, floods, locusts, and the world-wide depredations of Europeans. Now it is threatened by famine on the one hand, and the payment of the expenses of wars which are going on, on the other. What will be the ultimate fate of India?

Circulation. 94 copies.

Alleged bad social customs among Hindus.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 4th May, argues that as Government has already interfered in the matter of age of consent, and the Viceroy has declared that the royal proclamation of 1858 cannot prevent Government from intervening in social and religious matters when necessary, Government had better suppress some other bad customs which exist among the Hindus: such as, bigamy, the taking of money by a girl's father from her husband or his father at the time of marriage, extravagance on occasions of marriages and deaths, and gambling in honor of the Dewáli festival.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Need for the admission of a representative of the European traders and merchants at Cawnpore to the Municipal Board.

The *Alam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 28th April, complains that at the late municipal elections at Cawnpore Mr. Bewis, Manager of the Elgin Mills, who was a candidate, was defeated although all

the officials of the mills and the European merchants voted in his favour, and urges that they should be empowered to nominate a member.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Rumour regarding the revival of the Press Act.

The *Nyáya Sudha* (Harda), of the 29th April, referring to the rumour regarding the revival of the Press Act, observes that in that case Government would have no means of finding out the thoughts and feelings of the people, and that therefore the proposal would in a way be also injurious to itself. The measure should be carefully considered in all its bearings before it is adopted.

Appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes of poverty of Europeans at Calcutta.

The same paper, with reference to the appointment of a commission by the Bengal Government to enquire into the causes of the poverty of Europeans and Eurasians at Calcutta and its suburbs, observes that the condition of natives is equally unsatisfactory. The commission need not confine its inquiries to any particular community, but should make a general inquiry in regard to all classes of the people. It is no wise policy to make an invidious distinction between Europeans and natives.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 584 copies.

Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

The *Chamanistán Siddkat* (Unao), of the 1st May, complains that the questions in English set at the late Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination were far more difficult than those set at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, and were by no means suited to the candidates for whom they were intended. It would appear that the questions prepared by the Examiners for the Middle Class are not submitted to any Committee for approval. The Director of Public Instruction should see to this.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Non-watering of the principal street of the Cawnpore city.

The *Pragág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 30th April, complains that even the principal street of the Cawnpore city, called the *chauk*, is not watered, and that

consequently the people are exposed to great inconvenience from heat and dust. It is difficult to understand why only those roads which are frequented by Europeans are watered. The Municipal Board and the Chairman should give their attention to the matter.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Alleged spread of a false rumour regarding the plunder of Lucknow.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 29th April, regrets to notice that a false rumour gaining wide currency at Lucknow on the 26th idem, to the effect that the city would be plundered on that day, the people were much frightened, and great uneasiness and disquietude prevailed.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	April 28th ...	May 4th ...	206 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" " ...	" " ...	63 "
3	*Álam-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	" 1st ...	200 "
4	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	May 2nd ...	" 4th ...	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	April 27th & May 4th.	" 1st & 6th,	94 copies.
6	*Amír-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Amir Ali ...	" 28th ...	" 1st ...	200 "
7	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Kishun Lál ...	May 2nd ...	" 7th ...	159 "
8	*Aryá Darpan* ...	Sháhjahánpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly ...	Bakhtáwar Singh ..	For April ...	" 1st ...	500 "
9	*Aryá Patra* ...	Bareilly ...	" ..	" ...	Rái Bahádur ...	" " ...	" 3rd ...	600 "
10	*Ináb* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Ali ..	May 1st ...	" " ...	219 "
11	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 4th ...	" 7th ...	1,500 "
12	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Harnám Singh ..	" 1st ...	" 3rd ...	400 "
13	*Chaumuhla-i-Siddiqat* ...	Unao ...	" ...	Monthly ..	Yáqúb Ali ...	For May ...	" " ...	584 "
14	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ..	" ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ..	May 2nd ..	" 7th ...	250 "
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	" ..	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 4th ...	" 6th ...	450 "
16	*Dabir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	" ...	Tri-monthly.	Amín-ul-dín ...	" 1st ..	" 5th ...	70 "
17	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	" ...	Weekly ..	Nizám Ahmad ...	" " ...	" 4th ...	550 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
18	*Hálát-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	Urdu ...	Monthly ...	Beni Prasád ...	For April ...	May 5th ...	400 copies.
19	*Hámid-ul-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Ilâhi Bakhsh ...	April 30th ...	„ 3rd ...	...
20	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	„ 30th to May 6th.	„ 1st to 7th,	500 copies.
21	*Hindustáni* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	„ 29th ...	„ 1st ...	300 „
22	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	„ 18th & 22nd,	„ „ ...	100 „
23	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	Yáqúb Khán ...	May 1st ...	„ 4th ...	330 „
24	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	„ ...	„ ...	Bhaggá Khán ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	325 „
25	*Karmnash* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 2nd ...	„ 6th ...	250 „
26	*Kashi Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 1st ...	„ 7th ...	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
27	*Kayasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ..	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	April 16th & 24th,	„ 1st & 4th,	1,200 copies.
28	*Kayasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	May 2nd ...	„ 7th ..	350 „
29	*Kayasth Shubh Chintak* ...	„ ...	Hindi ...	„ ..	Thakur Prasád ...	April 27th ...	„ 2nd ...	200 „
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ALLAHABAD:
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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.